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1927

MOUNT HOOD NATIONAL FOREST

OREGON

ITS PURPOSES AND RESOURCES



ON THE EAGLE CREEK TRAIL

F-166194

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
U.S. FOREST SERVICE

1927

8-5164

THE MOUNT HOOD NATIONAL FOREST



HISTORICAL

Mount Hood was named by Lieutenant Broughton of the British Navy in honor of his patron, Rear Admiral Sir Samuel Hood. It was christened Mount Hood on October 20, 1792, while the British and Spanish were exploring the North Pacific country with the view of making a boundary settlement.

From Barlow Pass one may easily appreciate the impressive picture witnessed by Samuel K. Barlow and his party of pioneers in 1845, when, seeking a wagon road into Oregon, he came up what is now known as Barlow Creek through Barlow Pass, past the site of Government Camp, down Laurel Hill to Rhododendron, and thus onward to the Willamette Valley, opening up the first wagon road across the Cascade Range.

LOCATION

The Mount Hood National Forest extends south from the Columbia River along the Cascade Mountains to the divide between the Clackamas River and Santiam River basins, with Mount Hood as its central and dominant feature.

RESOURCES

Timber

The primary purpose of all national forests is to produce a perpetual supply of timber and to preserve favorable conditions of waterflow on the many streams that have their sources within the forests, and timber is cut in such a way as to insure a series of recurring crops and to safeguard the cut-over area from fire. The Government sells only the mature timber, retaining title to the land.

Mature standing timber for commercial use is sold at not less than an appraised price and after public advertisement for competitive bids if more than \$500 worth of timber is involved. Sales to settlers and farmers for their own use are priced at the average cost of administering them. During 1926, 81 timber sales were made on the Mount Hood National Forest. Some of the timber was cut for general market, but the sales were made mainly to farmers and settlers. During that year 9,818 fence posts were cut from the national forest under sale permit, besides cordwood, saw timber, and other forest products.

The principal commercial species on the Mount Hood National Forest on the east slope of the Cascade Range is western yellow pine, with Douglas fir, white fir, and western larch as associated species. On the west slope of the Cascades, where the rainfall is greater, the forests are of Douglas fir, sometimes in unmixed stand, sometimes mixed with western hemlock, western red cedar, western white pine, noble fir, and silver fir in

varying proportions. Other species occur at higher elevations, such as Engelmann spruce, lodgepole pine, and mountain hemlock.

The stand of timber by species and amounts within the Mount Hood National Forest is as follows:

	<i>Board feet</i>
Douglas fir.....	7, 248, 378, 000
Hemlock	3, 603, 727, 000
Noble and silver fir.....	1, 583, 154, 000
Western yellow pine	886, 423, 000
Other species	783, 971, 000
Total.....	14, 105, 653, 000

Included in the above total is the stand within the Bull Run Reserve (from which the water supply of Portland is obtained), which is as follows:

	<i>Board feet</i>
Douglas fir.....	1, 733, 400, 000
Western hemlock.....	504, 790, 000
Noble and silver fir.....	183, 730, 000
Western red cedar.....	72, 300, 000
White fir.....	49, 430, 000
Mountain hemlock.....	9, 700, 000
Western white pine.....	230, 000
Total.....	2, 554, 480, 000

Water

Over 350,000 people, comprising the population of the cities of Portland, Oregon City, Cascade Locks, The Dalles, and Dufur, drink water from streams rising within the Mount Hood National Forest.

The Bull Run watershed, source of Portland's water supply, embraces 140,000 acres of the Mount Hood National Forest, lying northwest of Mount Hood. This area is set aside for the protection of water for the people of Portland and is closed to the public by act of Congress. The city of Portland and the Forest Service cooperate in protecting this watershed from fire and contamination.

Although the city watersheds of the Dalles, Dufur, and Oregon City are not protected by congressional act, these cities have entered into formal cooperative agreement with the Secretary of Agriculture for the protection of the watersheds within the Mount Hood National Forest from which they obtain their supply of water. A forest fire might very easily destroy the timber on one of the watersheds, and the alternate floods and droughts would produce disastrous results to the city concerned.

Hood River Valley depends for irrigation on streams rising within the Mount Hood National Forest. As forest cover regulates streamflow, it is important to keep the forests green. Not only are the forests injured or destroyed when forest fires spread, but farming lands and even the cities may suffer disaster.

One of the power companies of Portland maintains under Government license on the Mount Hood National Forest a power house with reservoirs, tunnels, conduits, and transmission line. This project, which is on Clackamas River, is the largest power project in the State of Oregon and furnishes power and light for Portland and the Willamette Valley. It has the highest head reaction turbine in the world.

Forage

The mountain ranges within the Mount Hood National Forest provide summer pasture for sheep and cattle. During 1926 there were 1,700 head of cattle and horses and 23,871 head of sheep grazed under permit on this national forest.



The Mirror of Mount Hood

F-154337

Recreation

Permits for hotel sites, summer homes, camps, as well as for many other uses, are in force on the Mount Hood National Forest. Recreation is recognized by the Forest Service as an important resource of the national forests and the use of the forests by pleasure and health seekers is freely permitted.

Recreation Areas

That the portion of the national forest in a strip from 1 to 4 miles wide adjacent to the Columbia River Highway within the Columbia Gorge might be enjoyed to the fullest extent by the people, the Secretary of Agriculture, on July 27, 1915, declared it a public playground, forever to be dedicated to the "use and enjoyment of the general public for recreational purposes coordinately with the purpose for which the Mount Hood National Forest was established." This area consists of 14,000 acres.

An additional area of 83,731 acres surrounding Mount Hood and adjacent to the Mount Hood Loop Road was dedicated in a similar manner on April 28, 1926, for the same declared purpose.

The Mount Hood region, especially on the south slope, is already beginning to be used extensively for winter sports. Those unfamiliar with high mountains under winter conditions are urged to inform themselves before attempting to go out into this high region during the winter months. Thorough familiarity with

the region *under snow conditions*, or else the use of a competent guide, is urged.

In the Mount Hood National Forest the Forest Service has surveyed lots for use of the public as summer homes. These lots may be secured at a present yearly rental of \$15. The following tracts of summer home lots have been surveyed along or near the Mount Hood Loop Road :

	<i>Lots</i>		<i>Lots</i>
Zigzag.....	114	Old Tollgate.....	22
Still Creek	101	Sherwood	12
Rhododendron extension..	6	Meadow Creek.....	17
Camp Creek	173		
Mile Bridge	90	Total.....	594
Vine Maple	59		



A North-side View of Mount Hood F—191909

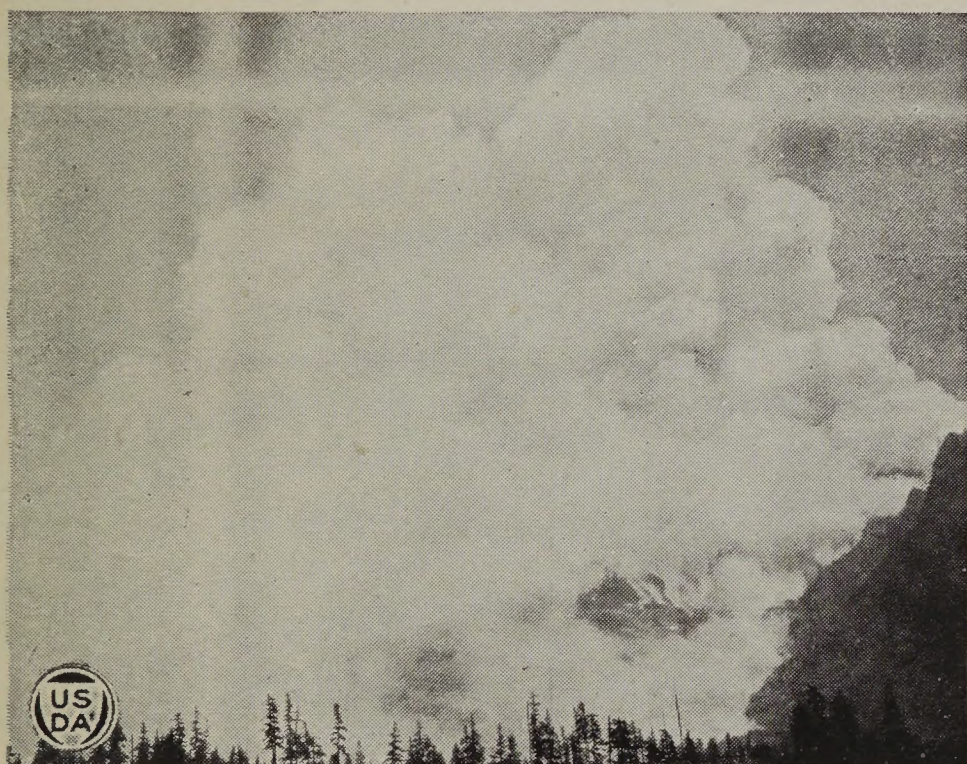
On over 250 lots attractive and comfortable summer homes have already been built.

The Zigzag River sites have the advantage of being easily accessible to Portland. Over the Mount Hood Loop Road the run from Portland, a distance of about

45 miles, can be made in two hours. Rhododendron post office, only a short distance away, offers mail service and store supplies. Daily stages from Portland pass the area. Several mountain resorts are within a short distance of the home-site area. Lost Lake is particularly appealing to those who desire mountain and forest seclusion and remoteness from the hurried activities of city life. A sand beach on the south shore of the lake makes the place attractive to those who like swimming and boating. Mount Hood stands guard over the lake and, with the ever-changing atmospheric conditions, the reflection of the white mountain in the clear waters of the lake produces a wonderful effect.

FOREST PROTECTION

The most important activity of the Forest Service is preventing and suppressing forest fires. If fires can be discovered while they are still small much damage may be prevented. The detection of fires rests largely upon



The Result of Carelessness

the system of lookouts. One of these stations is on the summit of Mount Hood, 11,225 feet above sea level. It is a cabin 12 feet square, with a cupola 6 feet square, built of lumber packed over the snow fields by hand, which has withstood the assaults of wind, rain, sleet, snow, and lightning for ten years. It has telephone connection with the world below. The cabin is anchored to the summit by means of steel cables. More than 10,000,000,000 feet of timber is visible from this lookout station. Long stretches of the Mount Hood Loop Road, with its numerous forest camps, come under the watchful eye of the Mount Hood lookout man.

Other lookout stations are located on Mount Defiance, Indian Mountain, Lookout Mountain, Bonney Butte, Larch Mountain, Squaw Mountain, Devil's Peak, Fish Creek Mountain, South Fork Mountain, Mount Lowe, Baty Butte, Battleaxe Mountain, Hawk Mountain, Olallie Butte, Mount Wilson, and High Rock.

These stations are so chosen that practically all points on the forest are visible from at least two stations. Each is equipped with a telephone, so that the lookout can promptly report to the ranger any fire he discovers. At the ranger station and elsewhere in caches are fire-fighting tools kept in order for instant use in case of fire.

The Government spends each year in the national forests of Oregon about \$130,000 for patrol and from \$5,000 to \$80,000 for fire fighting.

Each year campers render a service of inestimable value in extinguishing small fires before they have a chance to spread, in reporting fires which they have discovered but can not control, and in volunteering help in fighting the larger fires. They can render a still greater service if each camper will exercise great caution in the location, building, and extinguishing of camp fires, and if those who smoke will carefully extinguish stubs and matches. During the summer of 1926, 61 per cent of all fires on the Mount Hood National Forest originated from camp fires or smokers. The forest fire (see p. 6) was the result of carelessness. It swept over 11,000 acres in the Columbia Gorge Park in the Mount Hood National Forest before it was finally extinguished by the Forest Service men. Strict observance of the "Pledge for Prevention of Fires" will save to the community an asset worth many thousands of dollars. It will also preserve the scenery for the use and enjoyment of campers and hikers and all lovers of the out-of-doors.

COMMUNITY BENEFITS FROM THE FOREST

Ten per cent of the receipts from the national forests, including receipts from the sale of timber, grazing fees, water-power development fees, and rental of lands, is used by the Forest Service to build roads and trails in the forests.

In addition, 25 per cent of all funds received by the Forest Service from these sources is returned to the counties in which the national forests are located, to be used for roads and schools.

There are parts of six different counties in the Mount Hood Forest. For the twenty-one-year period from 1906 to 1926, inclusive, the amounts turned directly over to the State treasurer for the counties affected under the 25 per cent law for roads and schools are as follows:

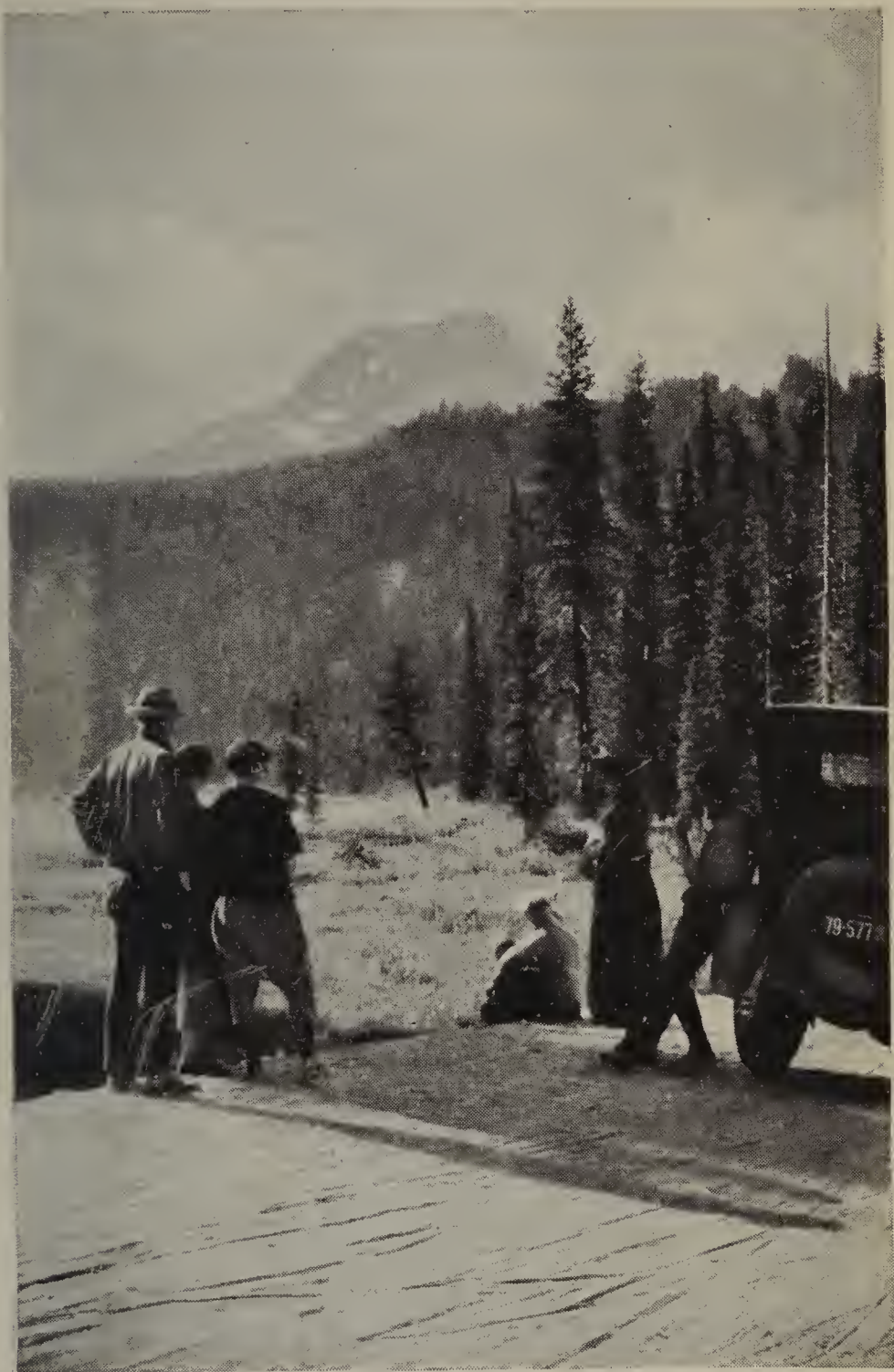
Clackamas County.....	\$40,275.62
Hood River County.....	13,981.17
Jefferson County.....	6,873.79
Marion County.....	19,623.70
Multnomah County.....	4,783.36
Wasco County.....	15,103.04
Total.....	\$100,640.68

As the forest resources are used more and more under systematic management it is reasonable to expect that the annual amounts received by the counties will continue indefinitely and will increase. For example, the receipts from the fourteen national forests in Oregon in 1913 were \$170,258; in 1926 they were \$675,216.

In addition to these Federal funds coming directly to the counties, the Government, since 1917, has spent \$8,181,929 in the State of Oregon for roads and trails in or very near the national forests.

ROADS, TRAILS, AND TELEPHONES

Telephone lines have been extended across this national forest until now the network comprises 569 miles of line. These lines may be used by the public when



F—191850

Hood River Meadows on the Mount Hood Loop Highway

their use will not interfere with the Government business, especially with the protection of the forests from fire.

The Mount Hood Loop Road

The Mount Hood Loop Road, completed in 1924, provides a magnificent scenic drive encircling Mount Hood, including a part of the Columbia River Highway. Leaving Portland, the road follows the course of Sandy

and Zigzag Rivers. The country traversed constantly changes in character and interest, from the low valley farms near Portland to the alpine meadow lands of the Cascade summit and through the famous Hood River Valley to the Columbia River Highway, and back to Portland. Improved forest camp grounds and several mountain resorts are reached by this road. Government Camp, near the summit of the Cascades, is the usual starting point for the south-side ascent of Mount Hood. This road was built cooperatively by Multnomah and Hood River Counties, the State of Oregon, and the U. S. Forest Service, the Government having expended over \$500,000 on the portion within the national forest.

Branching from the Loop Road is the Cooper Spur Road which winds up to Cloud Cap Inn. On this the Forest Service has spent \$173,826.

Hood River Valley Road

Part of the Mount Hood Loop Road traverses the famous Hood River Valley. As seen from the upper Hood River Valley, Mount Hood is a spectacle of commanding interest, rising high above every other feature. During the summer season automobiles climb the grade to Cloud Cap Inn, within less than three miles of the summit of Mount Hood, at an elevation of 6,000 feet above sea level. This is the starting point for the north-side ascents of the mountain.



Hot Lunch at Eagle Creek Forest Camp

F-44094a

The Clackamas-Olallie Road

A road extends south along the crest of the Cascade Mountains from the Mount Hood Loop Road past Clear Lake and Clackamas Lake. This road has been completed to Olallie Lake, and eventually will go to Breitenbush Lake and thence to Breitenbush Hot Springs on the Santiam Forest. This section constitutes a link in the Skyline Trail, which follows approximately along the summit of the Cascade Mountains to Crater Lake in southern Oregon.

The Lost Lake Road

From Dee in the Hood River Valley a Forest Service road has been built to Lost Lake. The lake is one of the beauty spots of the Mount Hood region. Free public camp grounds are provided by the Forest Service,

and camping for the autoist is made easy and comfortable. The lake has been stocked with trout and the fishing is good. As no glacial waters enter the lake, the summer temperature of the water is adapted to swimming.

Columbia River Highway

The Columbia River Highway extends from the Pacific Ocean along the south bank of the river to eastern Oregon, a distance of 215 miles. Sometimes it runs on the heights, hundreds of feet above the broad river, and commands magnificent outlooks; elsewhere it is at the river's edge or winds through the forest over singing brooks and past cascades and waterfalls.

For about 30 miles, from Multnomah Falls to Viento, just west of Mitchells Point, the Columbia River Highway traverses the Mount Hood National Forest, though passing through privately owned parcels of land much of the way. At Eagle Creek the Forest Service has established a free forest camp. Comfort stations, picnic tables, spring water, free firewood, tenting grounds, and fireplaces for camp cooking have been provided.

Trails

The Larch Mountain Trail begins on the Columbia River Highway at the base of Multnomah Falls. Its prominent features are Multnomah Falls, views of the Columbia River from the canyon bluff, and views of Mount Hood and the surrounding mountain country from the summit of Larch Mountain. During the summer the Forest Service maintains a lookout on the summit. The summit is slightly over 6 miles from Multnomah Falls. The ascent is gradual, over good trails the entire distance. The elevation of Larch Mountain is 4,050 feet.

The Wauna Point Trail is a short trail leading to a commanding point of view about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Columbia River Highway, overlooking the Columbia River. This trail is accessible from the Eagle Creek camp grounds. The round trip is about 12 miles from the Columbia River Highway.

The Eagle Creek Trail is one of the best mountain trails in the West. The cost of the construction was considerable. For thousands of feet it was cut through solid rock, and in one place passes behind a waterfall through a tunnel cut into the mountain. The trip to Wahtum Lake over the Eagle Creek Trail, returning via the Herman Creek Trail, requires two days' time. The distance to Wahtum Lake over the Eagle Creek Trail is $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles, but if one returns to the Columbia River Highway over the Herman Creek Trail the distance is 11 miles.

Wahtum Lake is a small but beautiful body of water entirely surrounded by forested slopes unspoiled by forest fires. For the benefit of the public there is a free forest camp there.

Trails extend from Wahtum Lake to many points of interest, such as Lost Lake, Chinidere Mountain, and Indian Mountain, from which magnificent views are obtained.

Some trail trips from the Mount Hood Loop Road are given below:

Salmon River Trail, from Welches to Salmon River Meadow, opens a great hunting and fishing country as well as scenery of mountains and waterfalls.

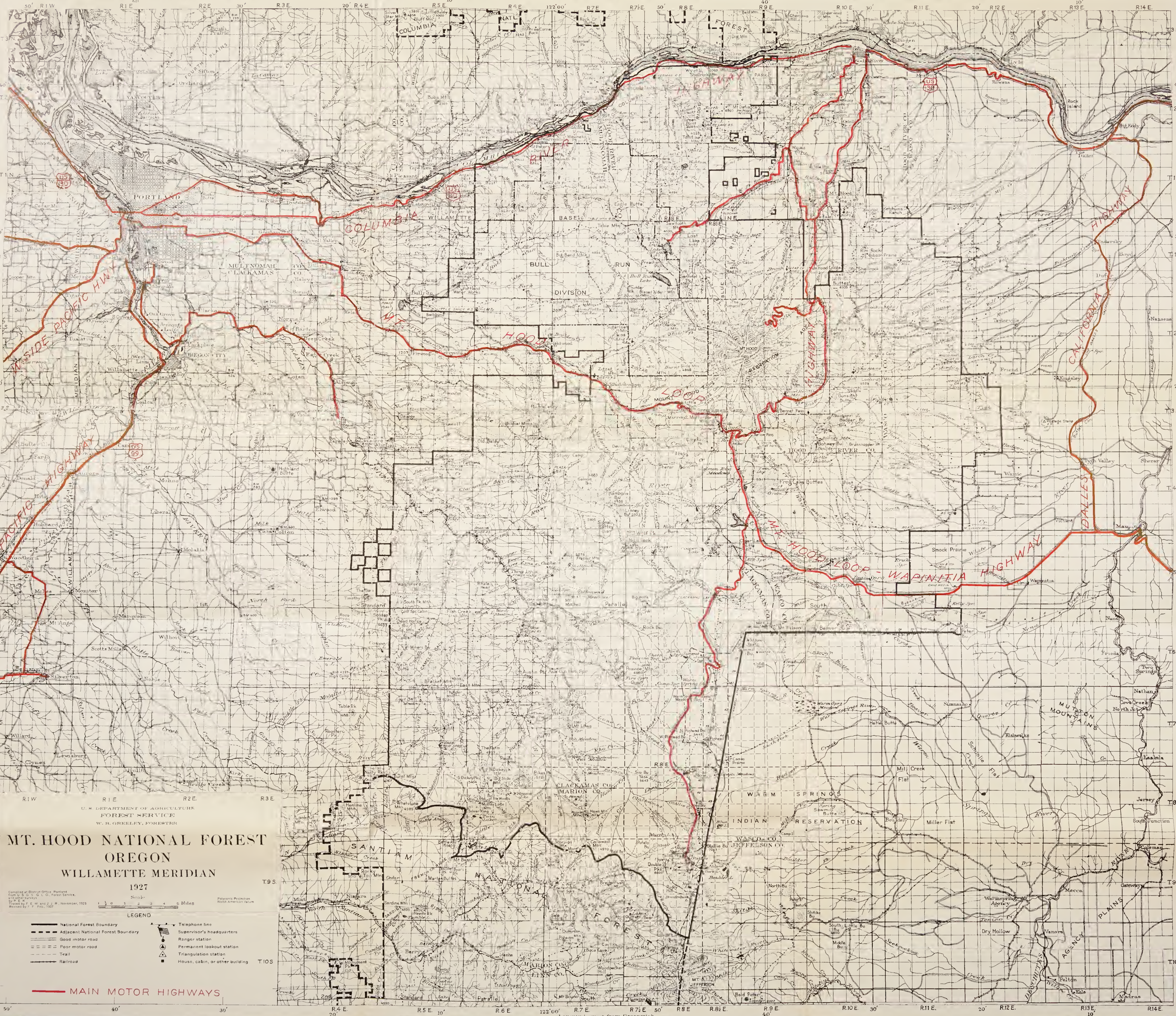
Still Creek Trail, Camp Creek Forest Camp to Summit Ranger Station, goes up Still Creek Canyon. The streams in this canyon are well stocked with fish. This trip can be easily made in one day.



Multnomah Falls Near the Columbia River Highway

Paradise Park Trail is approximately 5½ miles long, beginning at Twin Bridges Forest Camp. Travel over this trail is easy, winding up around Zigzag Mountain, past timber line, and into the garden spot of Mount Hood.

A hike can be made from Hood River Meadows to the crossing of the Mount Hood Loop Road and Tilly Jane Creek, via Elk Meadows. This hike is about 11 miles and will take the better part of a day to complete.



MT. HOOD NATIONAL FOREST
OREGON
WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN

1927
Scale 1:50,000
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
W. H. GREELEY, FORESTER

LEGEND

- National Forest Boundary
- Adjacent National Forest Boundary
- Good motor road
- Poor motor road
- Trail
- Railroad
- Telephone line
- Supervisor's headquarters
- Ranger station
- Permanent lookout station
- Triangulation station
- House, cabin, or other building

MAIN MOTOR HIGHWAYS

Robin Hood Forest Camp marks the beginning of the trail to Lookout Mountain. Here one may see the beauties of central Oregon as well as the ever-wonderful Mount Hood.

Eden Park and Elk Cove may be reached by trail from Cloud Cap Inn or Tilly Jane Forest Camp. Trails to these points may be reached by auto over a forest highway. Eden Park is the beauty spot of the north side of Mount Hood.

Climbing Mount Hood from the south side is usually a two-day undertaking. Parties start out from Government Camp (not Government-owned) and stay over



Mazamas Climbing Mount Hood (on a July Day) F-162348

night at Timberline Cabin, which is usually referred to as Camp Blossom. Early the next morning the ascent is made, the summit being reached via Crater Rock about noon and the lunch hour spent with the lookout man at his cabin on the peak. The descent is made in the afternoon, Government Camp Hotel being reached about dusk.

Trail Signs

To guide visitors to the mountains, hundreds of neatly painted wooden guide signs have been placed along roads and trails. These signs are Government property, and a penalty attaches to their destruction or mutilation. They are put up at considerable expense for your benefit. Will you not cooperate in keeping them unmarred?

The Ascent of Mount Hood

Mount Hood is climbed annually by a great many people. Mountain-climbing clubs from Portland make

the ascent frequently with parties numbering as high as 100 or more. The American Legion and the Mazama Club make the ascent an annual event. The Forest Service has established a small forest-fire lookout station on the summit, where experienced observers are stationed during the summer fire season. Many climbers have found shelter there from the biting winds which sometimes blow across the crest of the mountain. Communication by telephone with the Portland headquarters of the Forest Service is maintained from the summit of Mount Hood.

The north-side climb of Mount Hood is made from Cloud Cap Inn, where climbing parties are organized during the season by competent mountain guides. Inexperienced persons should not attempt to climb Mount Hood without a guide. The ascent from the north side



A Careful Camper Builds a Small Fire in the Open

will appeal most to lovers of mountain climbing, and no exceptional difficulties are likely to be encountered.

The ascent from the south side is more gradual than that from the north. The south slopes of the mountain are exposed to the sun, and the erosion caused by the more rapid melting of the ice and snow has made the slopes longer and gentler than the north slopes, where the steep incline of the original volcanic cone still exists. During the summer season, climbing parties are organized and conducted to the summit by competent mountain guides. In winter the climb is a hazardous undertaking and should be tried *only* by experienced mountaineers, *and then only with guides*.

ASK THE FOREST RANGERS

Much information about the trails, telephone lines, and stations may be obtained from this map as well as on the ground.

Information as to details of trips other than those described will be furnished by the forest supervisor, 503 Post Office Building, Portland, Oreg. Throughout the national forest, the various officers of the Forest Service will give information.

FOREST OFFICERS OF THE MOUNT HOOD NATIONAL FOREST

Forest supervisor, 503 Post Office Building, Portland, Oreg.

Forest rangers:

Hood River District, Mount Hood, Oreg.

Columbia District, Herman Ranger Station, Cascade Locks, Oreg.

Bull Run District, Zigzag Ranger Station, Welches, Oreg.

White River District, Dufur, Oreg.

Clackamas District, Clackamas Ranger Station, Wapinitia, Oreg.

Collawash District, Oak Grove Ranger Station, Estacada, Oreg.

Eagle Creek Forest Camp, Cascade Locks, Oreg.

Fire Dispatcher, Summit Ranger Station, Swim, Oreg.



F-204559

Over 250 Summer Homes Have Been Built on the Mount Hood Forest

RULES FOR USE OF PUBLIC FOREST CAMPS

Camp grounds have been set aside for the use and pleasure of the public. In order that all may enjoy them to the fullest extent, it is necessary that all visitors cooperate in keeping them clean and thus help to preserve their natural attractiveness. You can do so by observing the following camp-ground rules:

1. Build your fires in the places provided.
2. Use tent poles already cut instead of cutting young trees.
3. Use dead material for firewood.
4. Use the public comfort stations provided.
5. Do not cut the small trees to obtain brush for beds.
6. Do not cut or hack trees or build fires which will injure them.
7. Dispose of tin cans and rubbish by dumping them into the holes dug for the purpose.
8. When you are about to break camp, remember that you and your friends may want to come again. Therefore, clean up your camp site and leave it in as good condition as that in which you found it.

FOREST SANITATION

Regulations of the United States Department of Agriculture prohibit having or leaving in an exposed or insanitary condition on national forest lands camp refuse or debris of any description, or depositing on national forest lands, or in the streams, lakes, or other waters within or bordering upon national forests, any substance which pollutes or is likely to cause pollution of the said streams, lakes, or waters. Each forest supervisor in the State of Oregon is a deputy state health inspector. Report any offenses either to the nearest forest ranger or to the Oregon State Board of Health, Portland, Oreg.



FIRE PREVENTION PLEDGE

(Secure a camp-fire permit before going into the mountains; it is required by national forest regulations)

1. **Matches.**—I will be sure my match is out. I will break it in two before throwing it away.

2. **Tobacco.**—I will be sure my pipe ashes, cigar or cigarette stubs are dead before throwing them away. I will not throw them into brush, leaves, or needles.

3. **Making Camp.**—I will build a small camp fire. I will scrape away all trash and inflammable material from the spot. I will build it in an open space and not against a tree or log, or near brush.

4. **Leaving Camp.**—I will never leave a camp fire unattended, even for a short time; I will quench it with water and earth.

5. **Bonfires.**—I will never build bonfires in windy weather or where there is the slightest danger of their escaping from control.

6. **Fighting Fires.**—If I find a fire I will try to put it out. If I can't, I will get word of it to the nearest U. S. forest ranger or State fire warden at once. I will keep in touch with the rangers.

